## Businces Notices.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKPAST TABLE choule, when in want of a subject for his elemente, visit Kaox's established to N. 212 Broadway. The stock of Funs it constitue would it soften him with constitue would it soften him with constitue of the most interesting the constitue. Lasten, take our advice and bay your next set of

HIRRING'S PATENT CHAMPION

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FIRE AND RUBGLER-PEOOR SAFES,
With HALA'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS afford the greatget ecourtry of any have in the world. Also, Sidenbeard and Parlor Bains, of cl. gant workmanning and finish, for place, as,
S. C. Harring & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.,
Opposite the City Hall.

SEVEN PREMIUMS IN 60 DAYS.

Howe's Internven Westatino Scales.

Wernarded superior to any in use. This to be left to the judy ment of the purchaser. Please examine a large stock of all size for six by Frank E. Howe.

No. 68 Broome- t., first door from Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GROUND G. ALLEN,
Formerly at No. 11 Wallet, has removed to
No. 410 BROADWAY,
cae door below Causist, where he has just opened a new
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Watches and Jeweley of ENTIRELY NEW AND BRAUTIPUL

WATCHES AND JEWILLEY OF ENTIRELY NEW AND BRAUTIFUL STYLES! ALSO SILVER AND FLATED WATE.

He is constantly receiving the latest styles of Watches and Jewelry by every stemer discretifron the manufacturers in Europe.

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the final London and Geneva workmen.

Grouds C. Alles, Imporer of Watches and Jewelry, and Watch Caree and Silver Watch wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one feor below Caualest, New York.

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NEW PARIS PATTERNS.
GENIN'S BAZAGE, No. 513 Broadway,
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No. 480 Broadway

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use." [N. Y. Tribune.

New style, price \$60.
Office, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

LADD, WEBSTER & Co.,

(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.),

Tighy-Stitch Sawing Machine.

For all manufacturing purposes and family use preferable to any
other trackine. No. 409 broadway.

\$60.-SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MA SDU.—CINCIES SEWING MACHINE for family purposes, at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

1. M. SINGER & Co., No. 456 Broadway, New-York.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY

EWING MAGRIERS—No 495 Broadway.
A New Style—Parce 450.
"Grover & Baker's is the best." [Amer. Agriculturist.
"To all of which The Tribune says Amen." [N. Y. Tribut SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-The great reduction to the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put fown, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy. I. M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y. PHALON & SON'S

Prepared from

Coccoant's Ott...
The best and obsequent oil for dressing, curling and preserving the Hair.

Bold at Nos. 517, 417 and 157 Broadway, and by all Druggista.

Large size Sto., small Sto.

A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR \$5. PATRATER. \$5-RIGHTS NOW SELLING.
Office, BARTLETT & Co., Needle Manufacturers,
No. 421 Breadway, corner of Canal st.

\$200,000 WORTH OF CARPETS SACRIFICING !-Crossley's Mecalition Velvets, #1 50 per yard | Luperial Velvet #1 11 and #1 25; English Brusses, 75c., see, and 90c., allowed higrains, 37c., 46c. and 50c. Reminute of Officiotic, for stove 4cc., at balf cost!

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 18 Bowery.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DVE-WIGS AND TOUPEES Largest stock in the world.—This colorated establishmen at No. 23 Broadway. Tweive private rooms expressly for application of his famous Hark Dvz, the best extant. Barostock that the only place where these Unique are properly understood made.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
Warranted free from Dampseet.
G. B. Wilder & Co.
No. 191 Frondway,
Cerner of Dey st., New York.

PIRST GUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS

BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE,

BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE,
No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard House,
Manufacturers of
RICH BILVER - PLATED GEODS.
A splendid assertment of
Gert GOODS, WELL MADE AND WARRANTED.
THA BETS, CASTERS,
SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c., &c.
A NEW STYLE OF URA, the size of a large Codes Pot, with
LAMF AND FAUGET.
It saves the labor of raising the codes at and's length for
stery oup poured; is stylish, and the price low.

STERLING SILVER.

Brooks, Pores, Services, Unss. Tea Services, Unss. Travs, Pitchers, &c., of the newest and most elegant

CARPETING-FALL IMPORTATIONS,-An Ex-

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS reanted to hill supting in the shape of Cockrosobes, lugs, or Vern.in. This is a family necessity. Would you of these peats! The train is easy—the expense nothing, in the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Sold by any a co Grocer.

Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, and 42t Broadway.

BUY THE BEST !!! CHILSON'S CONE FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GOLD MEDAL FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GAS CONSISTED FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GAS CONSISTED FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GAS CONSISTED FURNACE,
No. 308 Broadway, COTHER of Walker-st.

GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES, For Ladies and Gentlemen, warranted accorate time-keeper for sale at 30 per cent below retail store prices.

G. C. PEACOCK, Importer, represented by David Rait, No. 405 Broadway, np stairs.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

KELTY & FERGUSON,
Nos. 291 Breadway and 54 Renderst., New York,
bave a full and chaine stock of Breadels, Satha De Laines,
Wester, Damasks, Lace and Makin Curtains, Cornices, Gumps,
do., which are offered at the lowest prices.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Bankly S Integration for Dressing.

Beautifying Cleaning, Curing.

Preserving and Restoring the Hatr.

Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggiets and Perfumers.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, -Appetite gone, tongue fescend, howels inactive, numbrakable symptoms of a weal atenach and disordered liver, can be cured by a course of the atenach and disordered liver, can be cured by a course of the angualed teric and anti-bilious medicine. No. 60 Manden-lane

Day K. Lee, Pastor of a Church in Autourn, N. Y. says:

"I have used your Coront Carby with great satisfaction. It
enables me to speak with greater case, and is a more southing
remody for the threat and tungs than anything cise I have ever
tied." USE STEWART'S COUGH CANDY .- The Rev. Sold by all Droggista. STEWART & Co., Manufacturers, No. 416 Pencled, N. Y.

BOOTS, SHOES, &C .- The celebrated CANTRELL. No. 813 Broadway, has a fine assortment of Boors, Stores &c., suitable for the present season. The thick Boors, ket, for Ladies and Children, are not the doining articles making seen, but combine strength with remarkable heatness. This is also the case with Gentlemen's Boors, and, indeed, all the articles at this establishment have this precludinty, and as the combination is rarely met with, they are of course in great demand.

THE AMERICAN SMOKER .- It is high time that women see it their rights, and refuse to speak to any man who will not clearse his breath, by the use of this article, which can be had at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort et.

PLEASANT FOR CHILDREN.-Wing's Faring Crackers are a most delightful mourishment, and use other pro-duction from Wheat has ever been discovered which sets a hindly, and is apparently so suitable for the stomach's ready ac-ceptaice and bealtoful requirements.

ROPTURE CURED BY MARSH'S RADICAL CURE Thus. Reference to all the principal surgeons and physician of this city. Call and examine them before purchasing classwhere. Also, Elastic Stocknick, Shouthers Bakers, Surporters, &c. No. 2 Versy-st., Autor House.

RECOVERT OF BOGES MONEY, - Detectives Slower and Kung fourd nearly \$200,000 worth of bills on the Wanbeak Back" of Nebrasks in the hands of a well known broker of this city, who received it from Mr. Hines, the quasi President of the Bank, as security for an advance of money made to Hines. The broker supposed the bark to be sound when he made the al-VILCO. The worth less trush will be destroyed,

## New-Work Daily Exibune.

THUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Business letters for Ten Tennuse Office should in all cases
addressed to House Gazzana & Co.

The Tribune Mercantile Advertiser Will be issued on MONDAY, 29th instant, instead of to-day.

The total expense will be defrayed by Mercantile Advertising, for which One Dollar per line will be charged. Those who require their advertisements to be displayed will make special bargains

Advertisements received at THE TRIBUNE Office. If by letter, address HORACE GREELEY & Co., New York, November 20, 1858. No. 154 Nassanst.

There will be a general suspension of business to-day in the Eastern and most of the Southern and Western States, in honor of the truly national festival of Thanksgiving.

A dispatch from Chicago announces the death of the Hoo. Thomas L. Harris, Member of Congress from the Springfield District, Illinois,

Walker's last attempt to invade Nicaragua seems to be abandoned. The "emigrants" are dispersing, and the vessel in which they were to go has been chartered to carry cotton to Europe.

The Indiana Senate have voted, 26 to 22, that the Bright and Fitch swindle is a swindle, unconstitutional and therefore void. The House will doubtless concur in this view.

The Prince Albert, at St. John's, Newfoundland, brings one day's later intelligence from Europe. The news is not of especial interest.

John Bright recently electrified Great Britain by two speeches to his Birmingham constituents. devoted respectively to England's Domestic and Foreign Policy. For the former, he prescribes a large measure of Parliamentary Reform, as preliminary and essential to more practical reforms; for the latter, he has one simple, comprehensive prescription-a very old but an excellent one-this, namely, MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS. It is our own old Washingtonian paracea-that which carried our country so safely and happily through her period of infantile weakness, but which is equally adepted to her present maturity and greatness. In other words, Mr. Bright protests energetically against the established British policy of poking your pose into every dark and doubtful corner in quest of possible and prospective dangers to "the Balance of Power," "the Liberties of Europe," the Indpendence of Turkey," or some other plausible excuse for a profligate expenditure of morey and blood. This whole system of continental alliances, continental wars, oppressive armaments and enermous navies, Mr. Bright tersely characterized as "a gigantic system of out door "relief for the Aristocra v"-s sentence which will be found engraved on the understandings of the English People after Mr. Bright shall have passed away.

We advert to these speeches because of their direct bearing on our own National Policy. We, too,
-forgetting the history, the annals and the counsels of Washington-are gradually sliding into the pokenose policy. We are mousing and intriguing for Cuba, when we have a great deal more territory now than we can make good use of for the next three centuries. We are snuffing at and bowing over Mexico, to determine what we could make by protecting her, when we cannot tolerably protect life or property in our own seaboard cities. We are playing the dictator in Central America and the bully toward Paraguay, when all our interests and traditions should impel us to cultivate the friendship of our Southern neighbors rather than provok their jealousy and enmity.

Why are we thus embroiling ourselves with our eister Republics of the New World? They were and should be our copyists and admirers; why do we drive them to hate and fear us? Simply because we, too, have influential classes seeking out-door relief;" the relief administered in Army and Navy jobs, contracts, commissions. Take away the hope and the fruition of profits from these contrivances for living sumptuously at the public expense, and we could live in peace and smity with the whole world. And why not?

When a man has been be sutifully bruised, and possmeled into a gelatinous mass, it may be proper thing for his friends to invite him to dinner and, speaking economically, it is clearly a safe thing to do so, the presumption being that one who has parted with most of the superficial inches of his cuticle has likewise lost his stomach, and will neither eat nor drink to any ruinous extent. Acting upon this simple presumption, the friends and admirers of the Hon. George Taylor of Brooklyn, who has not been elected to Congress from the Hd District, have summoned him to a grand banquet in honor of his defeat, and will on the 29th inst, administer to him such solsce as may, after due mastication and digestion, be found in funeral-baked meats. Peter O'Hars and twenty-three other good Samaritans of the Demoeratic species have thus invited the Hon. George Taylor aforesaid to favor them with his presence at a symposium, to "come off" on the 29th inst . at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, when the pure Demoeratic Montagues will solemnly feed in honor of their pounding, not a single Democratic Capulet being admitted, nor any bolter permitted to play skeleton, and thus dash the lugubrious coviviality of the feast. The note of invitation-which is thought to be such a model of composition that it is advertised at somebody's expense in several of the daily papers-rubs the oil into the wounds of the injured Taylor. We suppose the rosy and medicinal wine will not be wanting either upon the feetive evening already designated, for surely these good Samaritans will not do things by halves. To write a good note of condolence is not a literary success vouchsafed to everybody; but Peter O'Hara & Co. are evidently dabsters at the funereal business, and will, we trust, have frequent and excellent opportunities of keeping their hands in for many years to come. They call Mr. Tayler "a pillar." "A "pillar" and "a firm pillar of the Administration." 'A firm pillar stricken down"-very flat from capital to base-but still "a pillar," which it is proposed to set on end again by dint of dining and drinking. By the defeat of Taylor-who is evidently not "the little tailor" mentioned in the

soything be more lamentable and depressing !-Peter O'Hars & Co. affirm that "the National 'Democracy" has received "a temporary check." They therefore condole with Taylor, 1, "as a 'gentlem-n"; and for certificates of his gentlemanly character, we take the liberty of referring to Commodore Kearney, if reference is wanted, as we are inclined to think it will be; 2, as "a pri-"vate citizen," which, by kind permission of his fellow-citizens, he very soon will be; and 3, as a representative," in which capacity Mr. George Taylor still lives, although the rattle is getting rather sonerous in his windpipe.

The Inviters, still keeping in the softly sapona ceous way, after telling Mr. Taylor that whatever may be his modest doubts upon the subject, he is 's gent'eman," affirm that in their opinion "he is above the standard of ordinary men of our "ime"-in short, the extraor busry man of our time-a man much scarified, beaten and bruisedbut still extraordinary. Extraordinarily beaten, perhaps the hospitable epistolizers mean, slithough they are too good-mannered to say so. Running over, therefore, with "admiration and esteem," they rehemently summon the extraordinary Taylor to take dinner with his "attached friends and " warm' -not to say bot- " political admirers. " Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer; " though the berd has fled from thee, thy home is still here.

Mr. Taylor responds from Washington, where he is now seated, like Carus Marius among the ruins of Carthage, that he will certainly come to dinner, with whatever appetite, under these forforn circumstances, he may be able to muster. He declares that he was beaten, like Charles XII. and Napoleon, by "unfortunate "circumstances"-the most prominently unfortunate being, of course, that he did not get votes enough, the other man baving a larger pile; and a minor unfortunate circumstance being that Com. Kearney declined to detail for his rescue, in the bour of his agonizing peril, the naval forces of the United States of America, not finding in his commission any authority for so doing. Our readers will remember the story, and bow besutifully rewarded was this Commodore for his bluff hor esty by Mr. Isanc Toucey, the Naval Potentate of these real ps.

But the Victim of Unfortunate Circumstances will eat the consolatory dinner to the best of his ability on the 29th inst., after which, having relieved his feelings by such speech as he may feel well enough to make, we shall not, probably, hear much more of him in this earthly tabernacle. He may then and there pour out his dying swan-song, Oh carry me back to Old Virginia"-from which ancient but seedy Commonwealth did this eminent statesman spring-a genealogical fact which may account for his chivalrous but rash attempt to 'drive" the Commodore and his merry men-a stroke of enterprise which has so disastrously ended. To whatever consolation he may attain whether by masticating, swallowing, speaking of epistol zing, he is entirely welcome. The fact that the other man has the seat is sufficient for us. And so we leave Mr. Taylor to eat his dinner.

We chronicled recently a public meeting which but for the somewhat sectarian aspect given to it, would have attracted general attention. There are worthy gentlemen who seem to have no idea of buman liberty, except as connected with their own sect or school; and, accordingly, it does not seem to occur to the Rev. Dr. Baird or the Christian Evango lical Union, that the question of Religious Liberty in Sweden can possibly be presented to the American public, except under the wing of some pet project of their own. What the new Presbyterian Protestant Chapel in Paris has to do with the subject of Catholics and Baptists being fined and exiled in Sweden for their faith, is a problem somewhat puzzling to the world outside of the Christian Evangelical Union.

The result of such an amalgamation of subjects was what might have been expected-a meeting very thinly attended, and speeches singularly stale of the speakers, with reference to the vast moral influence which would extend to the furthest vallevs of Sweden from this important meeting, will probably be somewhat disappointed, and they may even be gratified if one out of a thousand in New-York itself shall ever hear of the assembly. Why cannot Dr. Baird and his coadjutors, who seem to have taken on themselves the charge of the religious liberties of Europe, learn that a question like this in Sweden belongs to the world, and has noth ing whatever to do with his Chapel in Paris or the interests of the Evangelical Union ?

There should have been a call for a meeting which would have echoed over America. It is the old question revived-the old struggle. Liberty of conscience is again at stake. A powerful hierar chy-as so many times in the world's history-are again seeking to crush the humble seekers of truth and the conscientious worshipers. Only this time, as if to show us that the spirit of persecution msy belong to all creeds and all churches, it is the Protestant Christian Church who are the persecutors. Nothing in the religious oppressions of modern Naples and Madrid; nothing in any history of ancient wrongs, shows any more the spirit of in justice, of sacerdotal pride, of intolerance and unreason, than the proceedings of the Swedish Lutheran Church during the last twenty-five years toward Quakers, Baptists and Catholics. These simple, unoffending men have been fined, imprisoned and exi'ed; their meetings have been broken up; their books burned. They and their families have been fairly hunted from the country, and sometimes even reduced to extreme penury. That the rack and the gallows have not been applied to them by their priestly fathers, is due, not to the mercy of the Protestant Church, but to the more humane spirit of the legislation of the country. These facts were known to the callers of this meeting-and what an opportunity to have testified to this country and to the world that the Protestants of New-York felt this a wrong, not principally to our brethren, but most of all to the great cause of Religious Liberty, and that we are as ready to protest when a Protestant Church oppresses the Catholics, as when the Catholic Church oppresses the Protestanta, There should have been a Catholic Bishop on the platform in this meeting, and Baptiste and Quakers and Methodists should have been there to utter their indignant protests, along with Presbyterians, against this great wrong, now done to the human conscience under the shadow of the Swedish Protestant Church.

For it is a great wrong. To force the belief of man, to constrain conscience by government sanctions, to intrude with legislation into the inner and sacred shrine of worship, is now in almost every civilized country recognized as one of the arcient ballad, and at least two-nintts of a man in | most useless and most unpardonable acts of oppresspite of his name-by the defect of Taylor-could sion which power can commit. The great secret

of the bigotry and appression in Sweden lies in a simple fact-that the clergy, under the singular Constitution of that country, have a share in political power. It is well known that Sweden is governed by what may be called four Houses of Representatives, and that either of them can, with a little skill, block the action of the other three. One of these happens to represent the ciergy, and, as has always been the fact in history where this class of men is vested with political power, this House is the most bigoted, tyrannical, parrowminded and stationary of them all. It has stood obstinutely in the path of every reform, and with the help of the nobles has been enabled to preserve and to use the old legislation which ought long since to have been stricken from the statute-book. The Houses which represent the farmers and the merchants of the country are of course in favor of liberal and humane measures, but it is the rich prelates and the narrow and selfish sectarish elergymen, backed by the aristocrats of the kingdom, who execute tow obsolete laws, and keep up the spirit of middle age persecution.

We are happy, however, to say, that the royal power in Sweden is on the side of humanity, so that the world has recently witnessed the remarkable procedure of the Swedish Minister in London -Court Platin-presenting to his own Government a remonstrance against Swedish intolerance from English Protestants. Perhaps the King is is influenced by the fact of his Queen being a Cathc.c. Still, however that may be, it is the Lutheran clergy, principally, who are reviving the scenes of religious hatred in the quiet valleys o Sweden.

We believe in the solidarity of nations-though we wonder how some of the speakers at this meeting, in view of their excessive sensitiveness to English protests at much greater wrongs in our Southern States, could have ventured to hint at such an idea. We believe that the sins of one country do concern the people of another, and therefore we rejoice that even this feeble, piping protest from the Evangelical Union has been offered against this new persecution.

The South has not a monopoly of peculiar institutions. A peculiar institution of this istitude is a permission occasionally granted to prisoners awaiting sentence to visit about in care of a policeman. How far this was extended to Dr. Gaillardet-wao has just escaped from a sentence of ten years or less at hard labor for a felopious assault on Mr. Cranston of the New-York Hotel-we cannot tell in every particular. It is probable that his dry nurse, Policeman Baker, allowed him to go to the Academy of Music to decide whether one of his sureties, Mr. Masseras, or Mr. Ullman was right n the Piccolomini affair. It is also probable that

he enjoyed the acting of Mr. Jefferson in "Our 'American Cousin." Whether the Doctor was also free to partake of a Thanksgiving Dinner with the Medical Association we do not know. But it is certain that he was allowed to go to a dinner party-Mr. Baker playing, English fashion, badliff in an ante-room of the gay and festive hall. The Doctor was brilliant. He is brilliant. The Doctor enjoyed the soup and the game. The Doctor enjoyed the Lafite. The Doctor was sipping his coffee, when he had occasion to leave the roomminus his bat, over which the peliceman had con plete control-and, astonishing to relate, left the house altogether hatless! Policeman Baker, of course, knows that a man with a ten years' sen tence banging over his head will calculate the value of a hat. Policeman Baker has only been sixteen years in service, and of course is thus verdant. After some two days Policeman Baker reports the bird flown.

"But what," asks the inquiring mind, "wa the reason for taking the Doctor out of the 'Tombs !" Simply, a requisition to take him before the Court to have him sentenced. " Why not sentence him there ?" Because Recorder Barnard, the Judge before whom he was tried, and who, of course, was the one to sentence him. had suddenly gone to Poughkeepsie, and, accordngly, Policeman Baker improved the opportunity to allow the Doctor to go on the lark aforesaid,

which ended as aforesaid. Verily the law is the perfection of reason. Of course there is no connivance or bribery in this business. Of course the Doctor's rich acquaintappea did not render "material aid." Of course it was the accident of an accident. Of course, if the Doctor had been poor and friendless, he would not have dined in the Tombs, but would have been invited out, say to some palace of the Fifth Avenue. and entertained and strengthened there, so as to be ready for the Recorder when his Honor gets back from Poughkeepsie. It is all right, no doubt, and the world we live in is a great mystery.

Before the election, we were charged by a City journal of Republican professions with wantonly throwing away an opportunity of electing to Congress an undoubted Republican, or an American of Republican proclivities, by our support of Mr. Haskin for rellection. "The Republicans and Ameri-"cans," it was urged, "have Four to Five Thousand majority in the District, and only the obstinacy of THE TRIBUNE prevents their combining to elect one of their own number to Congress.

We knew the facts were otherwise-knew it from having tried unsuccessfully to elect an American of Republican proclivities to the State Senate last year. The plan did not work, mainly because the American party of 1856 has stepped out-gone up - vanished - passed away. Their Fillmore Elector is now, and has for months been, an active Lecompton Democrat; their last Member of Assembly has taken the same shoot-in short. there is nothing left. Yonkers, which gave Fillmore some two hundred votes, hasn't for a year or more had Americans enough to form a platoonand so it is almost everywhere. In short, so many Americans have gone over to the Sham Democracy that there are not enough left to belp the Repub licans elect a Member of Congress, if they were all combined on one condidate, as all could not be. Just look at the facts:

- Vote for Governor - Vote for Congress - Counties. Morgan Bur'wa Parker, Haskin And ora Kembia Rockland... 566 544 1.568... 566 26 1.559

Putnam... 861 62 1.538... 565 7 1.281

Westchester, 4, 297 1, 428 5, 457... 5, 9.6 281 4,884 Total .... 5764 2014 2.177 ... 7,677 508 7,624 Park'r over Morg'n and Bur'ws, 399. Hashinover Kemble, 13. These figures tell their own story.

-So with regard to our VIIth District. Good men honestly believed that we could elect Mr. Dow or some other Republican from that District by the Republican vote alone. We felt that this could not be-that to run two candidates against Elijah Ward was to give him the District. See what the figures say on this head:

Words Morrae Burrows Parket. Brass. Ward. IX 2001 1,184 1,380 3,318 1,734 X.1 1,771 604 2,185 2,792 2,018 XX 1,678 425 2,331 2,265 2,819 8,3% 6,591 over Ward.1,1.5. Total. 5.715 2.213 7,005 8, Parker over Morgan. 1.351. Briggs ove Does any one believe that Mr. Dow, running as | the good things of this life.

the Straight-Republican cardidate, could have THE LATEST NEWS overceme this 1351 majority of Parker over Morgan? Is it not plain that to run him would have

-Now look at the figures in the VIIIta District, where it was toought very hard that THE TRIBUNE did not sustain the nomination of Mr. Fairman. To what end should we have done it? Look at the documents:

2.7-7 2.7-7 1.154 2.277 1.791 Total .... 5 496 1 296 4 364 ..... 9 885 6 882 ker er. Mer'u and Bur'ws, 2,071, Class. B'rick, 2,697

-It would have been perfectly easy to have thrown away this District and elected Herrickfor it is usually much easier putt og such a metter wrong then right-but wherefore! Suppose we had insisted on polling the Republican vote for Fairman, and thus elected Mr. Buchanan's Storekeeper, how would the Republican cause have been profited thereby?

A correspondent urges us to write upon Charity and Beggary. We do not know that there is new thought to be uttered on this grave subject. Let us attempt, then, merely to present old truths as tersely as follows-for instance:

I. Of every ten dollars given to street or strolling beggars, probably nine go to support and encourage idleness, roguery, drunkenness and har-

II. And yet, it will not do utterly and absolutely to refrain from giving to beggars. There are cases of real destitution and suffering that can no otherwise make themselves known than by the pleading voice and by the extended hand; and we cannot afford to let human beings starve and freeze at our doors because some who solicit alms are imposters and reprobates.

III. Wherever it is possible, careful and search ing inquiry should precede alms-giving. We do not mean, of course, that nothing should be given except to those who have always kept all the Commandments. Thousands are suffering the evil consequences of their own vices who must, neverthe less, not be left to perish. What you have to ascertain is, that giving in the present case will not tend to encourage and perpetuate idleness and profligacy.

IV. To give a dollar to a famishing idler may be a humape set, but to give him a chance to errn a dollar is an act of still greater benificence. Yet, many a good man will give away a hundred dollars this Winter to keep poor men's chi'dren from want, who could have subsisted twice as many poor as he now does, at less cost-perhaps at no absolute cost at all-by giving work instead of alms. The farmer who sets two extra laborers at work for the Winter, ditching his wet lands, or getting out muck from smamps, or bogs, or pond-holes, for his dry ones, will do more real good than if he gave away in charity all that this work costs him. V. It is a dreadful lesson to teach a needy man

that he can beg a dollar more easily and quickly than he can earn one. When he has sunk to the level of feeling it easier to beg than to earn, the manhood is clean gone out of him, leaving space for all baseness and depravity. VI. He who says, "I won't work for six shil-

· lings per day-I will beg first," evinces the poorest kind of spirit. Perhaps he is worth more than six shillings; if so, we trust he may get it; but when labor is in excess of the demand for it, many wanting work and none seeking workmen, it is preposterous to talk of keeping up wages to the standard of other times. You might as well insist that water shall not run de wn hill.

VII. Ten dollars given through one of our best managed public charities, such as the Association for Relieving the Poor, Home for the Friendless, Children's Aid Society, &c., will probably do mere good than twenty disbursed directly by the giver-more than fifty given out carelessly to street

VIII. Every person of means should, especially at this season, inquire, " How much can I afford " to do for the relief of the needy? In what way cap I do most good with this sum ! Through what avenues shall I apply my quota to the work of mercy"-and, having satisfied himself on these points, he should proceed to act on his conclusions.

IX. If we had in this City one public or general effice or bureau, to which every person seeking work might repair or be directed, and there ascertain what work is wanted, and where-where those who have labor of any kind to sell and those who may want to buy labor might meet face to face, without charge or requisition of any kind, we believe it would prevent more distress than all our present charity, noble and necessary as it is.

X. It is better to keep one man out of the slough of Papperism than to keep two men in it. -There is much more to be said; but here are

the points, which the reader will ponder and amplify at his leisure.

Indiana .- We have already chronicled a complete

Anti-Lecompton triumph in the organization of the Indiana Legislature last Saturday. In the Senate, JAMES H. VAWTER, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.) of Jennings Co. was chosen Secretary by a unanimous vote, and James N. Typer (Repub.) Assistant by 25 to 22. A. F. Shortridge of Marion was chosen Doorkseper by 25 to 23, and B. F. Clark Assistant by 26 to 21. In the Honse, J. W. Gordon of Marion (Repub.) was chosen Speaker by 50 votes to 43 for David Turple of White-two scattering and 3 blanks. R. J. Ryan was then chosen Clerk by 54 to 44, Ellis Campbell Assistant by 51 to 45, and Robert Jeonings Doorkeeper by 54 to 43. So, both Heuses were completely organized by a union of Republicars and Anti-Lecompton Demcorats. It is unde stood that the Lecomptoutes offered the Anti-Lecompton Democrats all the offices if they would act with them, but the offer was declined,

INDIANA .- The Message of Governor Willard was delivered on Monday afternoon. It is very brief, and confined exclusively to the causes that rendered the extra session of the Legislature necessary. He animadverted to some length upon the failure of the last Legislature to make appropriations for the mainten ance of the State officers, the State institutions, and for the payment of the interest of the State debt. He urged the immediate action of the present Assemby upon these important subjects. He further recommended the erection of another State Prison in the northern part of the State, and concluded by expressing the hope "that wisdom and patriotism would guide the action" of those he addressed.

A RUSH FOR THE THANKSGIVING DINNER .- It is believed that a greater number of New-Yorkers left the city yesterday for the New-England States than on any previous occasion for many years past. The trains of the New-Haven Railroad were literally crammed with our citizens, rushing Eastward after the fat turkeys and pumpkin pies. The morning Express train alone, consisting of fifteen passenger and three baggage cars, took near 1,000 passengers. About 4,000 pa sengers left by this route during the day. The boats of the Nerwich, Stonington and Fall River lines were likewise crowded to excess with persons in pursuit of

been to throw away the District ! And for what! MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE

rom a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1858. The act of Congress of Aug. 18, 1846, grants to the Territors of Iowa lands in aid of the improvoment of Des Moines River. Iowa claims a million of acres. Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Cusbing comstrued the act to mean about a quarter of a midioa. Mr. Black has given an opition to the same effect. Gov. Medary has written to the President that he is ready to start for Kansas immediately.

The Spanish Minister has not responded to the demand of Mr. Casa for an explanation of the designs of Spain.

The special meeting of the Cabinet to-day lasted to a late bour this evening. The President is very much depressed by the slarming state of our foreign affairs. He thinks we are on the eve of gener. events, involving war with Spain, a Protectorate". over Mexico, the seizure of Cubs, and danger of a war with France and England. To encounter these grave ex gencies, we have no adequate naval force in the Gulf, or that can be sent thither. Our ships are in the Mediterranean, in the Carrab as Sea, or on a wasteful and hazardous expedition to Parsgusy. The Sonora affair is a mere private speculation of no importance. The present emersency is a question not of a province but of an empire. It involves the whole of Mexico-tot Sonora alone.

To The Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1858. Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1858.

By advices to the 14th of October it is ascertained that the commander of the United States shopped was Dale was informed by the commander of the British was steamer Conflict that the latter had captured three slavers on the African coast, and the entire British squadron nine, during the last six months. After making a craise up the coast, the officers of the Dale expected that steamer would return to the United States.

States.

James Fulton of Tornessee has been appointed a James Fulton of Ternessee has been appointed a Purser in the Navy in place of Danforth, resigned.
Official dispatches state that the violators of the Dixon family at Beyrout have been convicted, and that an order for their execution would be asked of

the Sul'an.

The Legislature of Kansas were required to fix upon a permarent seat of government before any Congressional appropriation for the erection of the public buildings could be made available. The seat was sional appropriation for the errolled was buildings could be made available. The seat was fixed in 1855 at Lecompton, and the money appropriated for that purpose expended. In April last the Legislature passed a law over the Governor's veto, changing the seat to Minneola. At the request of Gov. Denver a decision on the subject has recently been given by Attorney-General Black, which is that this law is void. The seat, therefore, must be at Lecompton, at least during the existence of the Territorial government, for the reasons above state! The money having been thus conditionally appropristed and expended, the change would be violative of the act of Congress and a fraud on the United States.

The President has appointed Taomas Miller Post-

The President has appointed Taomas Miller Post-paster at Columbus, Ohio, in place of Sam Medary, resigned, for the Governorship of Kansas. Mr. Miller was Medary's immediate predecessor in a former office.

All the Government offices will be closed to-morrow, on account of its being Thanksgiving day.

The Nicaragua Emigrants.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1858.

The Mobile Register, the organ of Mr. Forsyth,
United States Minister to Mexico, says, in its issue of Saturday, that it is well known that Judge Campbell of the United States, District Court for Alabama, de in sires to embarrass the proposed emigration from the Southern States to Nicaragua, and that the public, with instructive judgment, has come to the conclusion that the Special Term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama is held for political purposes. The Register is particularly severe on the Judge, and accuses him of a disposition to follow the most arbitrary forms and tyrannical precedents.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1858. The Mobile Mercury of Monday contains a carl from Mr. Walter Smith, stating that he assured the crowd of enegrants who were besieging Col. Hessie's office on Friday, that the vessel would not be cleared, unless he was directed from Washington to give her a clearance, and that he advised Hessie to return the passage money to the parties who had paid for their tickets. A Committee has been appointed to arrange a settlement. The crowd has quietly dis-persed. The Mercury says further, that the emigrant versel is now chartered to carry cotton to Hamburg. Gen. Walker lett Mobile Saturday. Judge Campbell arrived there on the same day.

Death of the Hon. T. L. Harris. Chicago, Id., Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1858.

The Hon, T. L. Harris, Member of Congress elect from the VIth District of this State, died of consumption, at 6 o'clock the morning.

The Indiana Legislature. INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1858, The Senate has passed a resolution, by a vote of 26

to 22, declaring the election of Messrs. Bright and Fitch to the U. S. Senate, illegal, unconstitutional and void. The same resolution is pending in the House.

Non-Arrival of the Africa.

Sanny Hook, Wednesday, Nov. 24-10 r. m. There are as yet no signs of the steamship Africa, now about due off this Point with Liverpool dates of the 13th inst. Weather cloudy; Wind N. W.

From the Plains.

87. Louis, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1858.

A telegraphic dispatch from Independence, Mon. says:

"The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the lat, arrived at that place on the 21st inst.

Col. Hall, the contractor for this route, and who accompanied the mail, reports the weather on the Plains to be more severe than ever experience before at this season. There is nothing important from the

Navajo country.

There had been some slight skirmishing between our seldiers and the Indians at Fort Definition. Lieut. Averell had been wounded by the Indians firing into his tent, while he was encamped between Fort Dafiance and Alboquerque. His wound was not regarded as of a dangerous character.

Dr. Kavanaugh, who had arrived at Santa Fé, reports that he had traveled up the South Platte a journey of 75 miles, and found gold deposits all the way up, and from thence to Medicine Bow Creek, finding

ap, and from thence to head to be north side of the or gold on every stream.

The best diggings were in the north side of the or divide between Arkansas and the South Platte. In the

ravines, \$1 to a pan had been taken in some instances.

Don José Chavish, one or the richest men in New-Mexico, dued on the 13th of October.

Twelve Seamen Saved. Avorsta, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1858.

A shipletter received here from the engineer on board the steamer Victoria, plying between Santiago and Havana, reports the saving of twelve scamen on the 16th inst., from a cast-away vessel sixty days out from Port Spain. The name of the vessel is not given.

The Case of McMahon.

NEWARE, Welnesday, Nov. 24, 1858.

Last evening Chancelor Williamson announced to the coursel of the murderer McMahon that he had decided not to allow a writ of error to secure a new trial. This settles the matter, and McMahon will suffer the petalty of the law on the 17th of January next. He still preserves the same stupid demeanor that has characterized him from the first.

Weather Northward. Bostos, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1858. The storm here partially abated this morning, but it

still continues cloudy.

At Montreal six inches of snew fell last night. It is snewing in the northern part of Vermout, and at Portland and Eastport, Maine.